

Committees axed; trustee imposed

By Larry Black

The University Senate, in its first meeting of the term, terminated control of the ailing Students' Society by student committees, and established the post of trustee to handle student affairs.

The move came after one of the committees, the Interim Management Committee (IMC), decided to cease meeting and freeze action on their responsibilities, which include the distribution of essential club and building operational funds.

The resolution, Senate's second action since the collapse of the Society late last year, names G.S. Kingdon, of the Physical Planning Office of the University Administration as the trustee, and sets up an Advisory Committee.

The constitution of the Stud-

ents' Society was suspended originally in March because of a serious financial and managerial problem, at the request of a group of interested students. The two committees set up at the time, the IMC and the Interim Policy Committee (IPC), were to have operated the Society while a third committee, the Committee to Restructure the Students' Society, produced a new constitution to deal with the flaws of the old version.

The original resolution at Wednesday's meeting, drafted by Principal Robert E. Bell and "other university people", received two amendments in the course of Senate debate. Both came upon motions by former chairperson of IPC and student in the Faculty of Religious Studies, Roger Robillard.



Recently appointed trustee, G. Sam Kingdon ponders over the fate of the Students' Society.

Robillard, who has been named to the Advisory Committee to the trustee, first proposed that the trusteeship extend for a duration of one year. However, it was later agreed that the mandate should terminate when the new constitution being drafted takes effect, after certain senators pointed out the "presumptuousness" and "paternalism" reflected in the original amendment.

Robillard later questioned the Senate as to whether his seat as Chairperson of the IPC would be eliminated by the change. Senate amended the resolution, maintaining the seat with Robillard himself voting for the measure.

Others named to the Advisory Committee are Beverley Chandler, librarian and former member of the IMC and Glen Higginbotham, Associate Secretary of Senate.

The following is excerpted from the statement of the newly appointed "Executive Director of the Society and University Centre", Sam Kingdon.

I feel very strongly that one of the major sources of problems for the Students' Society for some time has been the tendency to see the operation of the Society on the one hand and the operation of a major physical facility—the University Centre on the other hand—as all one situation. I believe that these are essentially two separate and individual problems; the former requiring primarily full and complete student participation and the latter, although requiring student input, a capable and professional management.

With regard to the University Centre, I have three major objectives in mind;

- a. That the Centre should provide headquarters space for centralized student organizations of a basic nature, for example specifically, the offices of the Students' Society itself, the student newspaper and a student information centre at minimum.
- b. The building should offer good food service facilities at reasonable cost.
- c. Within the building's physical limitations and after having met the above requirements, the building should provide as much as possible for meeting and recreational space.



Our student representative on the Advisory Committee, Roger Robillard, working hard to secure himself a seat on Senate.

Union closed; students barred

By Sasha Cunningham

Representatives of student clubs and activities, angered and surprised by the arbitrary decision to shut down the Students' Union building, will submit a list of demands to the Senate-appointed trustee, G. Sam Kingdon, today.

The demands focus on access to the Union, which is denied by decree of the trustee as of next week. The decree states that the Union "will be largely closed for general and recreational use" for no longer than four to five weeks. According to Kingdon, this "short breathing space" is necessary if adequate financial and space arrangements are to be made for the clubs. Kingdon feels that present arrangements are "discriminatory".

The trustee also intends to use this time for inventories, renovations, security and improvements. The clubs, however, believe that this can be done while the building functions and does not justify closing it down. Since the clubs operate out of the Union, this action, along with the lack of finances, effectively kills any organized student activity. According to one club representative, "In five weeks time most students will be settled and we'll have great difficulty expanding our membership. By shutting down the Union he is merely squelching student participation and increasing student apathy." "Our basic problem is that he has taken action without coming to us first," Terry Reed of the Film Society remarked. "How can he institute an effective structure when there is no dialogue with the clubs?" It is for this reason that the representatives have drawn up a list of the clubs with Kingdon's reconstruction of the Students' Society and Union.

The initial response of most clubs has been bewilderment. Until now they were preparing for the new year and intending to use the facilities and money

provided by the Students' Society. "None of the clubs was officially informed, and this makes it difficult to make any serious plans for relocating," said Clair Hopkinson of Players' Theatre. "A lot of people will be affected by the absence of the student clubs, without them McGill is a cold and relatively unsocial place."

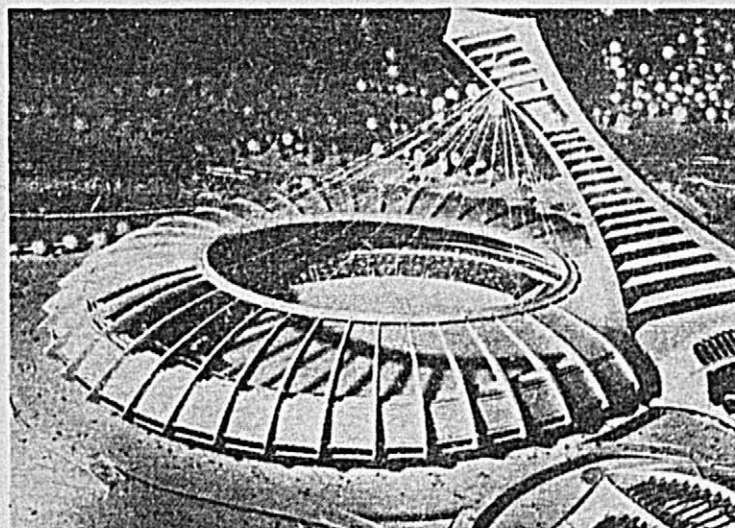
Mohammad T. Ali, President of the International Students Association (ISA), appalled by Kingdon's decision, said "Obviously this must be protested. Our organization is non-profit, and is the only place where foreign students can meet each other. Where can they go now when most of them have no knowledge of the Montreal area?"

For list of demands,
see page 5

In his preliminary statement, Kingdon allowed for the "continued operation of the McGill Daily, the typesetting service and the Students' Society offices." Since then, Radio McGill has been promised a budget and use of the Union during "this relatively restricted period." The various Orientation activities scheduled in the Union will also be permitted to take place. Consequently the number of people being authorized to enter the building is gradually increasing.

The clubs recognize that, even though some of them are being allowed to operate, they must stand behind one another until the demands are met. "Since everyone is in the same predicament we would like to see a united stand and policy toward the Administration. We don't know why the trustee is allowing certain groups to function and not others, but we must stick together through this ordeal until we are satisfied," commented Tom Reid of

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Montreal Council meetings futile

By Marc Cassini

"In normal cities, municipal council means something," Nick Auf Der Maur, a member of the Montreal Citizens Movement (MCM) in City Hall, said Friday evening at the Berkeley Hotel. "I've been on council two years, but I may as well not have been elected. Council means absolutely nothing in Montreal; it exists only to ratify executive committee decisions," he added.

Invited by the Humanist Fellowship of Montreal and the World Federalists to speak on "Olympic Splendor and Public Poverty", Auf Der Maur only touched upon the repercussions of the Games. He concentrated, instead, on the state of democracy in Montreal politics during the Drapeau era.

Auf Der Maur believes that democracy doesn't exist in Montreal because "we have no tradition of democracy in this city. In 1943, Montreal had the

same constitution as did seventeenth century London," he said.

"Property-owners and rate-payers — approximately 20 percent of the civic population in 1943 — voted for 66 councillors," Auf Der Maur explained, "and another 33 were appointed by corporations, including McGill University."

Auf Der Maur went on to deliver an overview of Mayor Jean Drapeau's political careers. "In 1954, with his 'Bloc Populaire', Drapeau ran a campaign of corporate reform," he said, adding that "though he won, Drapeau was unable to effect any reform as the city council was very corrupt."

"Drapeau lost to the Duplessis Machine in 1957," continued Auf Der Maur, "and when he was elected mayor in 1962, Drapeau decided to replace the tradition of corrupt

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Vice-Principal [Academic] Elgil Pedersen

Social assistance recipients refuse to pay water tax

By Justin Loughry

More than 3000 social assistance recipients throughout the city are refusing to pay Montreal's water tax, protesting the levy which places unreasonable burdens on low income households.

For the third consecutive year, L'Association pour la Défense des Droits Sociaux (ADDs), a welfare rights group, has mobilized old-age pensioners and welfare recipients to defy this city tax which is assessed to every residence and business in the city.

Because the amount of the tax usually corresponds to one month's rent for a dwelling, many of the welfare recipients defying the tax refer to it as the "thirteenth month". But the charge assessed on each housing unit or place of business is actually figured in a more complicated way.

The city determines the value of a property for tax purposes, and then derives the "rental valuation"—one twelfth of which is the amount of the water tax for the property.

ADDs' principal reason for mobilizing its constituency's resistance to the tax is that it places an intolerable burden on the budgets of welfare recipients, already besieged by inflation.

Although government estimates of annual inflation in the cost-of-living hover around six percent, ADDs spokespeople argue that that figure is for a "market basket of goods", which runs from basics like food and heating fuel to television sets and other luxury goods. ADDs emphasizes that, for social assistance recipients, basics like nutrition and shelter claim most of a household's income. Inflation in these basic goods is generally higher than the rise in cost of luxury items. Complained one ADDs staffer, "Gas bills nearly doubled in January, and poor people heat with gas—a lot of welfare people do."

Another dimension of the water-tax is the tax's regressivity. Critics explain that the water

tax takes a larger percentage of a low income individual's income than of a higher income person's, because it acts like a surcharge on the amount of money one pays in rent yearly (one twelfth of that amount, to be precise). Among the poor, rent expenditure represents a higher percentage of their budgets than with the affluent.

However strong their arguments, the welfare recipients confront certain legal problems in their defiance of the tax. Individuals who refuse to pay their water tax risk possible seizure of their property by city bailiffs, up to the amount of the unpaid bill. But if a tax resister has less than one thousand dollars worth of personal property, the law prohibits the city from seizing anything. Most welfare recipients who have refused to pay are relying upon this clause to exempt them from seizures.

Staffpeople at ADDs insist that not one welfare recipient has yet been "seized" in the three years the group has organized resistance to the tax. But the difficulty involved in convincing social assistance recipients not to pay their bills is substantial. Said one ADDs staffer, "So much of our time is spent trying to persuade them that nothing is going to happen to them—that they're not going to go to jail or have their things taken away."

While ADDs continues to organize social assistance recipients, opposition to the water tax mounts in other quarters. The Montreal Citizens' Movement sharply criticized the Drapeau administration for soaking taxpayers through rising revenues from the tax that are not needed to pay for the water services that the city provides. This year revenues from the tax will total over 87 million dollars, while estimates of expenditure for water related services in the city budget fall below \$20 millions. "We have no guarantee that the tax has not served to finance the follies of Drapeau", observed an MCM paper issued last week.

Pedersen blames students' inexperience

By Greer Nicholson

"We must not allow too much temptation to be placed in the hands of students with little experience," commented Vice-Principal (Academic) Elgil Pedersen during an early morning discussion of the future of the Students' Society. According to Pedersen, "Student politicians have recently had three to four thousand dollars to distribute each year."

In particular, Dr. Pedersen felt that food service operations should not be left in the hands of students who lack necessary training.

"Kickbacks are standard in both the food and liquor industries—if we can get experienced, trained students, fine; perhaps we could turn the profits over to the Students' Society. In the end, what comes out of all this controversy will, I hope, be a Students' Society that is a federation of individual societies, actively involved with other campus bodies."

The Vice-Principal, who has just been reappointed for a second five-year term of office, was cautious about predicting the future of the financially-stricken Students' Society. "Whether the Society is abandoned or restructured will be determined by the response to the referendum that the Committee to Restructure has suggested. Other universities are now fighting to get an autonomous Students' Society, Laval and the Université de Montréal, for example."

Dr. Pedersen's favorite structure is the "Alberta model," based on the University of Alberta's successful Students' Society Corporation. "The Corporation, after less than a decade of operation, now owns between a quarter and a half of campus property, and leases part of that back to the University."

By contrast, Dr. Pedersen sees the McGill society's problems as stemming from a lack of consistent, continuous leadership. "The society bought land and that was disastrous. They had the opportunity for continuous staff, but people were fired, some resigned, and it became obvious that a lot of employees just couldn't handle things as they were. To make changes, 300 students were needed at a meeting. With the apathy that exists now, that kind of turnout for a meeting would be very difficult to get."

He hastened to add that McGill students are still active but in other ways. "The residences have a high turnout for their activities. That indicates that students want to be active in their own close environment. Umbrella services, such as the McGill Daily and a properly-run Radio McGill could link these events."

"At this point, there is a question of morality in our collecting the Students' Society fee."

The Administration is not happy about the idea of a possible takeover. Dr. Pedersen stated that "the Students' Society has survived because the Administration has propped it

up. Given the present situation, where does efficient leadership come from? It seems that only the most opportunistic student politicians could be interested again."

Is there a solution in sight? Dr. Pedersen feels that "The

turnout for the referendum will decide what is to be done. If no-one bothers to vote, students show they are willing to leave all the power to someone else. If they refuse to show up, they don't want to change things."



Kingdon attempts to reason with workers' supporters during a 1973 maintenance strike.

Joan Mandell

When Kingdon comes, his will be done

By Rory Clarke

G. Sam Kingdon was chosen Acting Director of the Students' Society and University Centre because of his solid background in physical planning and reputation for financial austerity. As a civil engineer and director of physical planning at McGill for the past seven years, Kingdon is probably the McGill administrator most qualified for the job.

Kingdon has managed to retain a low profile here on the downtown campus. But as author of the hotly-debated "Kingdon Plan", he is familiar to the Macdonald campus in Saint Anne de Bellevue. He was responsible for the division of their campus with John Abbott CEGEP. The campus, which houses McGill's agricultural faculty, reacted strongly against the proposal although Kingdon claims a "significant proportion" supported it. Not only were the students and staff not consulted about the plan—they felt they were being pushed by the McGill administration into inferior facilities on the east side of the campus. John Abbott had the choice core area, they felt.

Also, Kingdon had originally proposed that part of the Centennial Center (their student union building) be used for administrative offices. Students had paid \$50,000 out of the \$1.4 million of the building's costs, and they had not been consulted about future use of the building. This plan was dropped not because of student protests, according to Kingdon, but because a better location for the offices had been decided. Kingdon justified the "original" plan,

however, saying that the Students' Society there was having difficulty paying for and maintaining the building; it was too large for the 800 students at Macdonald.

There is a \$7 million agriculture building to be completed by September 1977; but according to one Macdonald student, no one has any clear idea what kind of building it is, or how good it will be.

Kingdon has also dealt with the downtown Students' Society executive on a few occasions. Each party is critical of the other. According to former Students' Society External Vice-President Krylakos Matziourinis, Kingdon never sent anyone over to the Society when it requested assistance with various problems of personnel and space allocation. "He was not very cooperative", Matziourinis recalls. "For example, the Students' Society had been told that the McGill administration would finance a student pub if the outside bids were gotten. When we brought them to Kingdon, we were informed we would have to go through Physical Plant with our bids, and then we might get out pub. We did that, and we haven't heard about these plans since."

Kingdon remembered the situation somewhat differently. "We offered to assist the Students' Society with space allocations, but we were never contacted", he said. He termed Matziourinis' criticism "false." "McGill never guaranteed they would finance the pub", he said. "But we were working on the plans for the pub. We stopped when the Students' Society folded because we continued on page 9

Union ...

continued from page 1

Radio McGill.

The general consensus of the six club representatives who drew up the demands, was that it is a strange time for Senate to appoint a trustee. Only a week ago the first draft of the new constitution was released by the Committee to Restructure

Students' Society. By January a new Students' Society could have been functioning. "All past work done by the Interim Policy and Management Committees seems to be ignored. The trustee was appointed without the consultation of either committee as far as I know," stated Editor of Old McGill Yearbook Michael Augenstein. "I think it's a Machiavellian act."

Jerry Robin of the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society (ASUS) expressed concern over the use of the Students' Society fees which have already been

received by the University Administration. "Where is all of that cold hard cash? Will Kingdon have exclusive control of that also?"

The collected fees for the most part are being held by Kingdon until student activities are functioning again. A portion of the fees will be allocated for the maintenance of the building. But, a reliable source has indicated to the Daily that last year's Students' Society deficit, reported to be \$75,000, will be taken out of this year's revenue. If this is the case, students will be receiving fewer

services than they are actually paying for. Apparently this deficit will not come out of the Students' Society Fund which exists for just this purpose.

If all goes as Kingdon plans, the Union will be opened only when "good food service facilities" can be offered "at reasonable costs". The cafeteria has priority over the provision of space and finances to the clubs.

Paul Phillion, an employee of the Students' Society, expressed concern over the timing of the trusteeship, "I can't say that now is the right

time, but what is being done is the right thing. The big problem is it should have been done last November when it all arose. All they did is replace a council with a council."

Olympics ...

continued from page 1
regimes with dictatorial government."

Auf Der Maur credits Drapeau with abolishing corporate appointments in 1962, adding that "in 1970, the mayor was radical and bolshevik by introducing universal suffrage. In a decade and a half he brought us from the seventeenth century to the nineteenth century," he added.

Auf Der Maur equates the Montreal of 1970 with eastern Europe because "these are the only two areas of the world where one party wins over 90 percent of the vote," as Drapeau's Civic Party did in 1970. Auf Der Maur believes this proves that Montrealers have never been involved in municipal elections.

Referring to the MCM's campaign in 1974, Auf Der Maur said that "We had to put out a pamphlet on voting because nobody knew how."

Auf Der Maur attempted to describe Drapeau's system of government. "Disciplined democracy is Drapeau's term but biographer J. Patenaude equates the mayor with Franco or Salazar."

According to Auf Der Maur, Drapeau "decided to bring efficiency to Montreal politics, but in so doing precluded discussion in City Hall." Auf Der Maur argues that "Drapeau thinks he mystically understands what the masses want."

Auf Der Maur holds that the Civic Party does not exist. "It's not a party but a private club," he said. "Of the 36 Civic Party members in City Hall, only ten have spoken in two years."

Focusing on the Olympic deficit, Auf Der Maur said that the "engineers and architects I have spoken to are convinced that it is physically impossible to spend \$750 million on a stadium."

Auf Der Maur argued that the deficit has destroyed Montreal's borrowing power, resulting in the postponement of the completion of a sewage disposal plant from 1979 to 1984 and of a water purification plant from 1979 to 1982. "Montreal is the last big city in the world to dump raw sewage into its water," added Auf Der Maur.

Auf Der Maur believes that housing for senior citizens is the single most important problem in Montreal. "We do zero for senior citizens; city administrators pay no attention to them," he said.

Auf Der Maur mentioned that 11,000 houses in Montreal have no tubs or showers, and that Montreal had built only 6,000 housing units in the last eight years while Toronto has constructed 60,000.

According to Auf Der Maur the Olympic deficit will worsen the housing problem. "Of 2,800 potential housing units in this year's municipal budget only 800 have been approved by Quebec," he said.

Auf Der Maur concluded his talk with a call for civic participation. "Unless you get involved in city politics, things won't change," he said, adding that "Drapeau is not the biggest problem; public apathy is."

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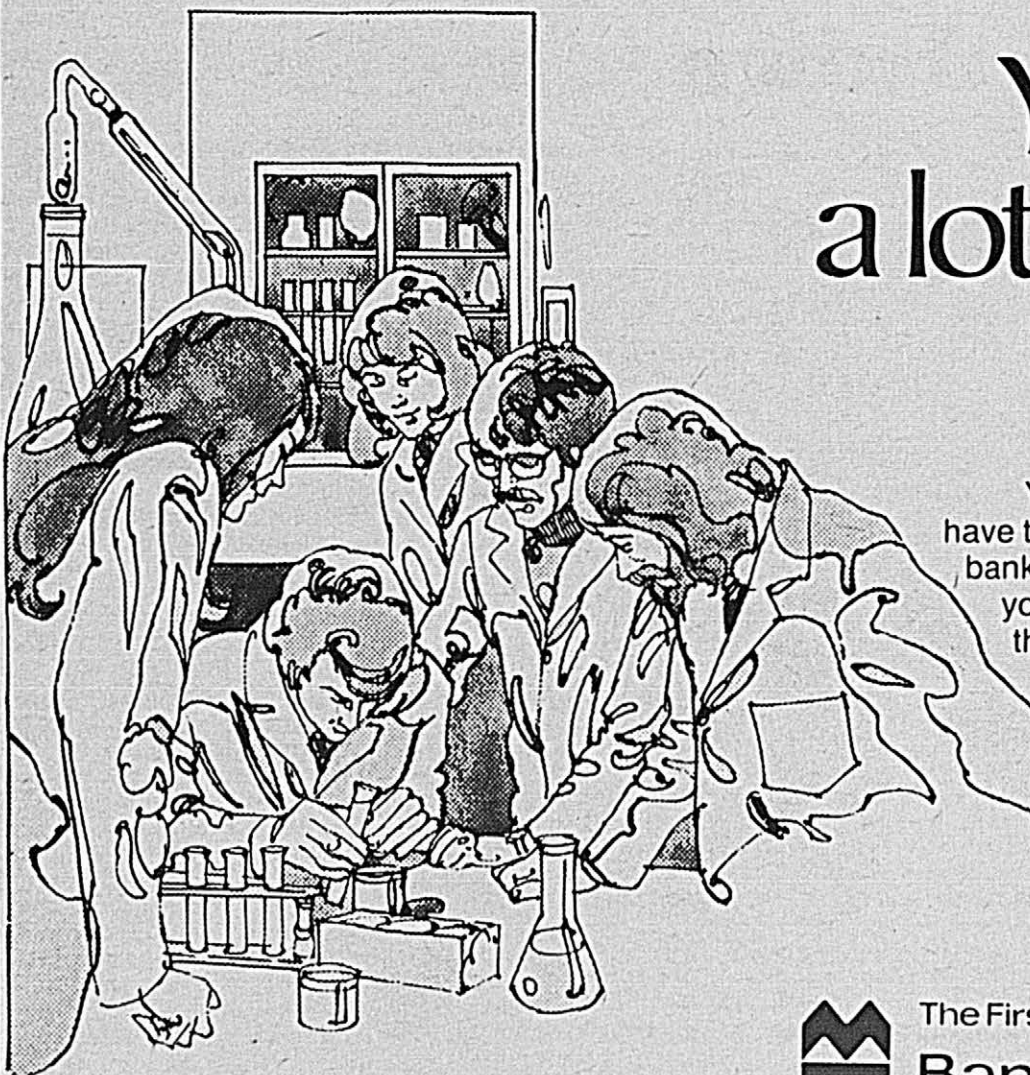
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Formal Women's Studies program underway

By Sasha Cunningham

At present no formal Women's Studies programme exists at McGill. The most a student can do is seek out the six-and-a-half courses being offered relating to women in the departments of Education, Philosophy, Religious Studies, Anthropology and Sociology. There is reason to hope, however, that a Minors Programme in Women's Studies may soon become an integral part of McGill so that students can participate in a comprehensive, rather than a segmented discipline.

The future Minors Programme is just one of the projects with which the McGill Committee for Teaching and Research on Women (MCTRW) is currently involved. According to Dr. Margaret Gillette, the MCTRW is an "ad-hoc, self-appointed and inter-disciplinary organization established on an informal basis by people who are sincerely interested in

improving the academic environment at McGill for women."

The MCTRW has been awarded a grant from the Principal's Discretionary Fund to conduct research on the status of women at McGill. Over the course of the summer graduate student Andrea Vabalis interviewed 50 people from 30 different departments at McGill. Her research focussed on the degree of interest in the study of women at McGill in the past and what people would like to see being done. In the process of conducting her research Vabalis discovered that a thesis had been written on women as early as 1932 entitled *Sex Differentiation and Teaching*. "I also found that people were interested in a university-sponsored Centre for Research on Women that could supply resource materials for future theses. This centre would be unlike the Women's

Union because it would not be student operated or oriented; it would place a greater emphasis on teaching and research," Vabalis said.

The second project the MCTRW is working on is being sponsored by the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research. "In my name we have gotten a small grant which we are using to set up an interdisciplinary seminar series," explained Gillette. "This series will bring academic persons of distinction to McGill to talk on matters related to women. Again, the emphasis will be on research, not on consciousness-raising or politics—there will be no flag-raisers."

The MCTRW has also received a third grant from the Social Science Research at McGill. With this grant Gillette spent part of her summer interviewing some of the first women graduates of McGill, from the classes of 1906 and 1907. She

thinks that the interviews may one day become a book along the lines of *The McGill We Knew*. "Such a book may not come to any academic conclusions, but from a human point of view it ought to be intriguing. I had a great deal of fun talking with the alumnae and in the course of my travels saw an original letter from Principal Dawson written in 1873 stating that there was no opportunity for women to study at McGill." She plans to interview more graduates from the Montreal area this Fall.

The research sub-committee (Gillette, Vabalis, Dr. Janet Donald and Dr. Erin Malloy-Hanley) is compiling the results of Vabalis' summer investigation and plans to deliver a report to Principal Bell in the near future. "We hope the report will be made public and that there will be some follow-up; an astounding amount of research has already been

done," declared Gillette. "We are also hoping that an interdisciplinary Women's Studies Minor will result and that it can become a part of the regular academic programme at McGill. Our report will be a good attempt to find out on a systematic basis what the reaction is towards having a Research Centre as well as a Minors programme."

Gillette believes that the resistance towards Women's Studies is breaking down. "I think the fact that courses specifically related to women are now appearing on conservative Canadian campuses suggests that they are not just a fad. This gives us all the more reason to feel that a Minors programme will be acceptable."

Anyone who would like to assist MCTRW is welcomed by the committee to participate in these projects and should contact Andrea Vabalis either at 392-8843 or 932-8531.

List of demands to the trustee

To G.S. Kingdon,
Acting Executive Director of
the Students' Society
of McGill University.

Preamble—

The proposal mentioned in the statement issued by the Trustee is unacceptable to student clubs and societies.

The first few weeks are essential to club vitality and student life on campus. Without at least subsistence funding and space allocation within

an open University Centre, it is, and will for the balance of the year, be impossible for clubs to operate. In light of the fact that funds have been collected, the students are entitled to these services.

The clubs are willing to co-operate with the trusteeship as long as basic survival requirements of interim funding and usable space are met.

Justifications for closing the University Centre cited in the

statement are inadequate. The decision was made without student consultation, and this policy is further reflected in the make-up of the Advisory Committee.

The List

• 1. Immediate granting of subsistence funding for clubs, and guarantees of action on Summer Budgets within two weeks.

• 2. Accessible office space in the University Centre.

• 3. Participation of student senators, governors and club and society representatives on the Advisory Committee to the Acting Executive Director.

• 4. A meeting with student club heads within the day for response to demands.

McGill Film Society
Players' Theatre
Women's Union
McGill Daily
Radio McGill
Old McGill Yearbook

Montreal's poor drown in water tax

The citizens of Montreal have once again suffered the annual injustice of the municipal water tax, a charge the city government assesses to every local property, residential and commercial.

This most regressive tax is calculated by taking 8½% of the "rental valuation" of a property—"rental valuation" being equivalent to the yearly rental charge. For residential tenants, the bill is either addressed to them directly, or occasionally, is included in the rent by the property owner.

Economists call this tax "regressive" because it taxes low income individuals at a higher rate than the middle and upper income sectors of the community.

Since the levy is equivalent to one twelfth of one's yearly rental bill, it appears at a cursory glance that the tax hits both rich and poor at the same rate. But the poor pay a significantly higher percentage of their incomes for rent, than do higher income groups; hence their tax bill is one twelfth of that "significantly higher percent", which means that the water tax takes a larger percentage of a poor person's total income than it does of a wealthier person's.

The injustices associated with the water tax assessment are legion. Among the most salient is the crushing impact of this levy on social welfare recipients.

Individuals and families living on fixed incomes suffer in the extreme from the City's exaction of what is, in effect, an extra month's rent, (in Little Burgundy, they are calling it "the thirteenth month").

Over the past three years, L'Association pour la Défense des Droits Sociaux (ADDS), a welfare rights advocacy group, has enjoyed considerable success in mobilizing welfare recipients and old-age pensioners to resist the tax by refusing to pay their bills. ADDS insists that the Bureau des Affaires Sociales in Quebec pay the water tax that the city demands of welfare recipients. The province's rather muted response has been to grant increases in social assistance checks, which, it has been argued, should enable those on social assistance to pay

their water tax. ADDS justifiably has balked at this suggestion, emphasizing that the 10.2% increase in assistance checks handed down from Quebec early this year can only be construed as a cost of living increase. But even this indexation fails to keep welfare people abreast of the spiralling cost of the basic goods and services which comprise most of a recipient's budget: food, heat, and most interestingly, housing.

Mention of rising housing costs leads to another deplorable dimension of the tax: its subtle augmentation over the past several years, and the sinister underlying causes of this increase.

Although the tax rate remains constant at 8½% bills have been climbing due to increases in property valuation, from which "rental valuation" is derived. Property re-valuation upward—which reflects increases in market value of property—so often occurs in Montreal and other urban areas due to land speculation by developers, and to deficient municipal housing policy which allows or encourages scarcities to occur in certain sectors of the housing market.

A city that permits and encourages the deterioration and demolition of decent low income housing, making way for developers' expensive high-rises and office complexes, will experience increased rents in the dwindling supply of modestly priced housing that remains. Increased rents mean increased market value of these properties; hence a re-evaluation of the property value occurs. Increased property valuation means, among other things, increased water taxes.

Thus it is in the interest of a city government that needs revenue—such as Montreal—to encourage speculation in land, and the shortages which result in certain parts of the housing market.

The bitterest irony surrounding the water tax is its dishonest nomenclature. Revenues from the water tax far exceed the city's expenditures in providing water service to residents and businesses. Last year revenues from the water tax totalled over \$87 million, while the best estimates available place

water expenditures for the city well under \$20 million.

The vast balance of the water tax monies goes into the city's general funds—funds that pay for Olympic Stadiums and Velodromes, access to which is as class-biased as the burden of the water tax itself. The burden of the tax falls heaviest on those least capable of paying, while the revenues which accrue underwrite projects to which the poor have little access, and from which they derive little benefit.

According to spokespeople at ADDS, about 3000 social assistant recipients have decided to burn their water tax bills. To their courageous resistance the city can only respond with a threat to seize property; but it can only execute such seizure if the resister has more than \$1000 worth of personal possessions. Because most welfare families and individuals are not that affluent, this path of defiance is attractive for them.

But for the lower working class people of the city, not impoverished but on the bottom levels of the income distribution, seizure may likely follow a refusal to comply with the municipal tax law. For these, only repeal of this oppressive tax and restructuring of the municipal tax structure will offer relief.

Of course, Montreal needs the water tax revenue to pay its bills, just as it needs land speculation, high rise development, and tightened housing markets to expand the tax base. The injustice of the water tax is really the outgrowth of deeper problems at the level of municipal administration, and of flaws in the urban economic structure.

As long as the mayor elects to mis-allocate the city's resources for glittering absurdities like Olympic stadiums, there will be a need for water taxes. And as long as land speculation, a noxious capitalist excess which tightens housing markets and inflates property values, dominates the urban economy, the burden on low income classes in the city will intensify.

—Justin Loughry

MCGILL DAILY

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COMMENT

In December of last year, Senate stepped in on a crumbling Students' Society taking the initiative away from a quibbling, incompetent Executive locked into an unworkable constitution. In its place an unworkable bureaucracy of two committees, IMC and IPC, was set up.

Stepping in on the Students' Society is for Senate a deplorable action, not necessarily out of any widely-held fear of the evils of paternalism, but rather because having what appears to be a disinterested student body is pitiable PR.

And now it looks like an impractical trusteeship is going to replace the bickering, misguided committees. A capable administrator, Sam Kingdon, however, is self-admittedly ignorant of the operations and, more importantly, time considerations of the Students' Society.

With the approval of a supposedly informed and compassionate Advisory Committee, the trustee has indicated the University Centre will now be closed to general use during the critical month when, as club representatives point out, just about all club recruitment takes place. Denying access and even subsistence funds for the established clubs is going to tell heavily on "the quality of student life on campus."

Perhaps the Senate, in performing what one of its members termed the latest "lobotomy" on the Society, should have dwelt a bit longer on its much touted insistence on student representation than on minor amendments. Student representation on the Advisory Committee of the trustee adds up to Roger Robillard, former Chairperson of the Interim Policy Committee.

Robillard's interest in representing student concerns to the trustee are, at best, questionable. His performance at the Senate meeting, and suspected participation in the drafting of the trusteeship resolution both run in direct contradiction to the directives of the Interim Policy Committee, of which he was merely spokesperson to Senate. The thinly-veiled opportunism of his anxiety over retaining his Senate seat, and his reputed fascination with the post of President of the revived Students' Society, speak poorly for the quality of student representation.

Robillard's presence on Kingdon's Advisory Committee is a stopgap measure. The objective conditions did call for changes. However, the closing of the University Centre to students can only make matters worse.

The McGill Daily

A Kingdon for My House

Unless one had been isolated from the reminders which had barraged the media for the past year, it was most difficult to forget that 1976 was the United States Bicentennial.

It was impossible to watch a television program, for example, and not be reminded by Mobil Oil of what happened in the U.S.' glorious past "two hundred years ago today." Indeed, Bicentennial clutter was eagerly peddled by the country's small businesses as well as by major corporations — it was good business.

There were those whose Bicentennial fervour had been dimmed somewhat by having been native-born or having had ancestors cross the Atlantic in chains. They seemed to have shared little of the general excitement which accompanied the festivities that preoccupied much of America. One such festivity was Operation (Op) Sail, held in New York City Harbour on the July 4th weekend. Touted by its promoters as the "greatest Bicentennial event in the entire country," it was as impressive and as unforgettable as promised. The spectacle of more than 250 tall-masted ships parading up the Hudson River in single file reminded many of the six million viewers that their own ancestors eagerly approached the New World on ships such as these, but the predecessors' sight held little sentimental value for those whose own predecessors did not arrive through their own volition.

Op Sail was probably the most striking manifestation of the essentially middle class nature of the Bicentennial. The crowds which congested New York City and environs that 4th of July were dis-

tinguished by their lack of rowdiness and general high spirits. No wonder — they had come to attend a birthday party, and nothing was going to spoil their fun.

According to David Riesman, the Harvard sociology professor who wrote "Lonely Crowd", the people interested enough to attend this event were a "select group of family people and others from a social class not likely to cause trouble." Futurologist Herman Kahn, director of the Hudson Institute, a think-tank in Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y., described those who came as "squares." He continued to say that "these enthusiastic upstanding souls are taking over the country; we're just coming out of a ten-year period of social malaise, and there's a new feeling of pride in America that things are going well." Thus the crowds tended to be contented and self-satisfied.

The select nature of the crowd was more apparent among those who viewed the ships at close range. For unless one owned a boat, belonged to a yacht club where the incoming ships were docked, was able to pay the exorbitant fees charged by sight-seeing traffic and dock-side seats, or had enough time and/or money to donate to Op Sail, the chance of viewing these ships at close range was negligible.

It was clear that you had to "know someone" or better yet, be someone very important to be out there in New York Harbour on July 4th. But it was the "egalitarian" spirit of the American Revolution which was being celebrated. The organizers of Op Sail insisted that this was a day to rise beyond political con-

derations; after all, this was to be a big happy party for everyone.

To demonstrate their "neutrality", they invited the Chilean four-masted barkentine Esmeralda, on which hundreds of Chileans were allegedly tortured after the removal of the late Salvadore Allende in September 1973. They were not bothered by the protests of nearby residents of the yacht clubs where the Esmeralda was docked. Hundreds of signatures were obtained to prevent the ship's crew from landing. "I don't care if they are in the parade or if they sail up and down the Hudson River forty times" said William C. Friederich, leader of Keyport, N.J. protests. "We keenly object when these people set foot on our soil and we have to wine, dine and entertain them. It's revolting."

Replied an Op Sail spokesman: "The ships were invited for their beauty — their full-masted sails — and not for what they represent politically."

At one point, Canada was labelled "chauvinistic" by at least one U.S. newspaper because it dared to present a case to extend its offshore fisheries' jurisdiction in an Op Sail exhibit located in the World Trade Centre in New York City. It was one of many exhibits in a show entitled "Brotherhood of the Seas". The Canadian exhibit represented the shoreline and began with the words: "Where does the land end and the sea begin? Canada's stake is the law of the seas."

Like the U.S., Canada plans to extend its fisheries jurisdiction 200 miles off its coast by Sept. 1, 1977. The American press seemed to

Op Sail '76

resent Canada's audacity in exploiting a festive occasion. But Mervyn R. Meadows, Canadian vice-consul in New York City, supported the exhibit; "Any chance you have to expose your position is worthwhile," he said.

France was similarly criticized by the press for an exhibit promoting its Concorde jetliner in the same show.

Financially troubled New York City spent 1.4 million dollars to fund the daydreams of armchair admirals. According to New York City comptroller Harrison J. Goldin, "The expenses incurred by the city included an estimated \$700,000 for police protection and traffic control, \$275,000 for transit, and \$150,000 for sanitation barges and cleaning operations."

Although the event was sponsored by a non-profit organization (Operation Sail, Inc. 1976), Goldin said "A number of businesses profited handsomely as the result of arrangements worked out privately with sponsors." Similar protests from neighbouring cities about docking expenses incurred by Op Sail-related ships were largely ignored by an uncritical press, much of which gave the event more coverage than they gave the first man-on-the-moon landing.

Op Sail was not the only game in town that day. There were several ethnic and street festivals which were perhaps far more representative of the true Bicentennial spirit than this costly extravaganza. The cost of planned history comes high these days, as Montreal has found out. Whether or not it was all worth it is to be gauged by the worth of memories.

— Rory Clarke

COMMENT

OP-ED

Beating around the bush with Madame George

voice-activated tape recorder under his desk.

As to the indefinite closing of the Union Building, Kingdon said, "I hope the students don't over-react to this. I've seen to it that ample cafeteria space will be provided at MacDonald College in Ste. Macdonald lleuve."

CONGRATS TO DEAN STANSBURY on his appointment to the post of Vice Principal (Planning). In typical McGill fashion Principal Bell remarked after informing Stansbury of his appointment, "Gosh, Ted, I hope you haven't made any plans."

Mrs. Sadie Hempey (Acting StudSoc Comptroller) might have said when interviewed by the Committee to Restructure last year that the person to fill the post of StudSoc Executive Director should be a cross between Frank Costi and Myron Galloway. Is Sam Kingdon the man? Only time will tell. Galloway was until a few years ago Secretary-Treasurer of Students' Society. He is now theatre critic for the Montreal Star. Costi, the former Union building manager, is now a professional musician. "Those were the days," crooned Mrs. Hempey. "We

had a lot of talent around the office back then. You had to audition to get a job here. I'll bet you didn't know I used to be a drummer," she said, executing a roll with a pair of pencils. She then buttered the defunct roll and ate it. Symphony? Big band? Combo? "Nope. Cosmetics, door to door. I tried to sell some to Myron and he was so impressed he hired me."

Sam Kingdon describes himself as "the original Uri Geller. I once had a mental plant. Using biofeedback and four tons of manure it gradually developed into a physical

plant. I sold it to McGill and here I am."

Principal Bell was mused, both a- and be-, by the plight of Students' Society. When asked about the new head of the Students' Union Bell said, "Union? That's Yaffe's department. But you can quote him as saying that their demands are unreasonable and they'll never get parity with U de M." Vice Principal Yaffe denied the quote and attributed it to Dean of Arts Vogel. Vogel denied the quote and attributed it to Dean of Students Mirza. Mirza refused comment until he had checked with the

The Aftermath: Lenin, Stalin, Mao

By Daniel Boyer

The greatest iconoclast of the twentieth century, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin is today a revolutionary icon. His body lies embalmed and life-like in the Kremlin for the masses of the world to gaze at, and to remind all that his spirit lives on. On socialist high holidays, the leadership of the current Soviet regime symbolically stand upon his tomb, utilizing his myth to maintain one of the world's most reactionary bureaucracies.

The first man to understand and utilize this myth was Lenin's eventual successor, Josef Stalin. By painting himself Lenin's spiritual and political heir he forged repressive and partisan machinery with which to betray the revolution. When Stalin died his successors, to underscore their intentions, denounced the personality cult which he had created. Every outward trace of Stalin's existence was obliterated: his body was removed from the Kremlin's Mausoleum, his statues were toppled and the victor of Stalingrad became the butcher of Volgograd.

Now the third great socialist leader to achieve comparable prestige is dead. Will the name of Mao Tse-tung be prostituted like Lenin's? Will every vestige of his existence be torn down like Stalin, or will his revolutionary example inspire the Chinese to continue building a better society?

As China watchers debate over who will rise to the top of the heap, and complacent Marxists pooh-pooh the significance of Mao's death, it would be useful to retrace the events leading to and following the death of his two predecessors.

Lenin was perhaps the greatest improviser of modern history. Not content with the more cautious and conventional Marxists of his time, he decided that semi-feudal Rus-

sia could transcend the capitalist stage of development and through revolutionary initiative move directly to socialism. Lenin manipulated events at every turn in his rise to power. To re-enter Russia and take power in 1917 he finagled a sealed coach from the Imperial German Government who hoped that he would extract Russia from the war, thereby ending the Central Powers' eastern front. His theoretical writings and practical ideas discounted the Marxist concept of the self-emancipation of the proletariat. Lenin proposed the alternative: "The Communist Party must embody and spearhead the process itself."

Whereas capitalism had grown within the womb of feudal society and had only later taken political power, socialism must do the opposite—grab power at any cost and then shape society in its own image. It should be remembered that Lenin placed Machiavelli on an almost equal footing with Marx, considering the former to be the founder of a scientific theory of politics and the latter of a scientific theory of history. Through a series of brilliant tactical arrangements, Lenin achieved his long sought goal on October 25, 1917 (November 7 by the new calendar).

The Bolshevik Party was never a unified and homogeneous group. Even while Lenin was the undisputed leader, manoeuvrings and political jockeying were occurring. As conditions required, Lenin and the Party waived or on such questions as workers' control of the factories and the power of the Soviets. Where the Bolsheviks could, local and particularist tendencies were suppressed and a guide to action was the interest of the working class "as a whole". Given Lenin's idea of the Party as the embodiment of the will of the

proletariat, this idea increasingly came to mean the interest of the Party itself and in particular, the Central Committee.

Trotsky's organization of the Red Army from a motley group of soldiers, workers and adventurers into a disciplined and efficiently organized fighting unit is a case in point. To counter the combined power of the Royalist White regiments, a new military capacity was required, and romantic notions about democratically-elected popular armies were scrapped, replaced by conscription and the stark reality of conventional military warfare.

In this process, one can clearly see the dialectic of decisions imposed by necessity. While the Red Army became the pillar of Bolshevik power it also began to threaten the hegemony of the party. The basis of the Soviet Union's eternal dilemma of Bonapartism, either of the generals or of the commissars, was set in this period. While Trotsky increased his military strength Stalin used the disgruntled commissars as a power base.

The die was cast for future struggles within the Party, but it was still masked by the collegial and democratic nature of the Bolshevik organization.

With the change in conditions after the expulsion of the foreign troops Lenin tried to revert to the more cautious road of the first few months of the revolution. However, liberalization in the economic field during the New Economic Policy (N.E.P.) period meant that forces antagonistic to the Party would be given greater liberties. The result was a tightening of Party discipline and control. The Bolsheviks banned all other parties, and more importantly, created factional organizations within the Party itself.

Lenin's preoccupation with

the deterioration of the French Revolution is well known. His notebooks are filled with references to 1794 versus 1921, Bonapartism and the fate of Robespierre. Lenin saw himself as a modern Jacobin who could realize the unachieved egalitarian goals of the French Revolution.

Just as Stalin paints himself as the one who realises Lenin's goals and Mao who saw himself as heir to both, Lenin relied on the only historical precedent available to him. However, while Lenin used the French Revolution as a guide to action, he created a language and mythology based on the future, not on the past. His rationalizations, hesitations and meanderings were all concessions to the future dream, not to the golden past. Lenin's main ambition was to avoid being overtaken by the contradictions which he manipulated or created. This was to distinguish him from his successors.

With every twist of the tightening screw, Lenin reminded everyone that the harsh measures were only temporary exigencies to be revoked at a later date. However, when Lenin died in 1924 the process of reversal had yet to begin, and in fact would never take place.

In his famous testament, Lenin urged the Central Committee of the Party to increase in number, to avoid factionalism, and to assure democracy; and cautioned the C.C. on the personal character of his two most likely successors, Stalin and Trotsky.

Despite Lenin's warnings, Stalin was not removed from his post. With the death of Lenin in January of 1924, Stalin moved to take absolute control of the Party. At first Stalin used Lenin's time-tested technique of standing above intra-Party factional struggles. In 1924 he opposed

the exclusion of Trotsky from the Party and in 1925 he fought against the condemnation of Bukharin's theses. His magnanimity allowed him to slowly establish censure in the name of the unanimity of the Party.

At the fourteenth Party Congress in 1925, the delegates approved the stifling of party debate once more in the name of unanimity. During that period the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (C.P.S.U.) doubled in size and the new recruits were carefully screened by the apparatchik. The final resolution was adopted by 569 votes against 65. This was to be the last non-unanimous vote at a Party Congress.

Having established his absolute supremacy in the Party Stalin began public attacks against the left wing of the Party. In November of 1927 the Central Committee expelled Trotsky, Kamenev and Zinoviev. The next year in a series of manoeuvres he turned against his former allies: Rykov, Tomski and Bukharin and singlehandedly relieved them of all authority.

With the announcement of the First Five Year Plan Stalin became the single ruler of the U.S.S.R. He had succeeded in six years in changing loyalties from the left to the right and emerging alone as an unchallenged victor.

His policies were a melange from the factions he had annihilated. From Trotsky he acquired the policy of rapid industrialization; and he replaced world revolution with the rightist concept of concentrating on the development of the Soviet Union. He was to call his policy: "Socialism in one country."

What is said and written between Lenin's death and 1937 is fundamental to an understanding of Soviet society; this period was to be the swan

continued on page 12

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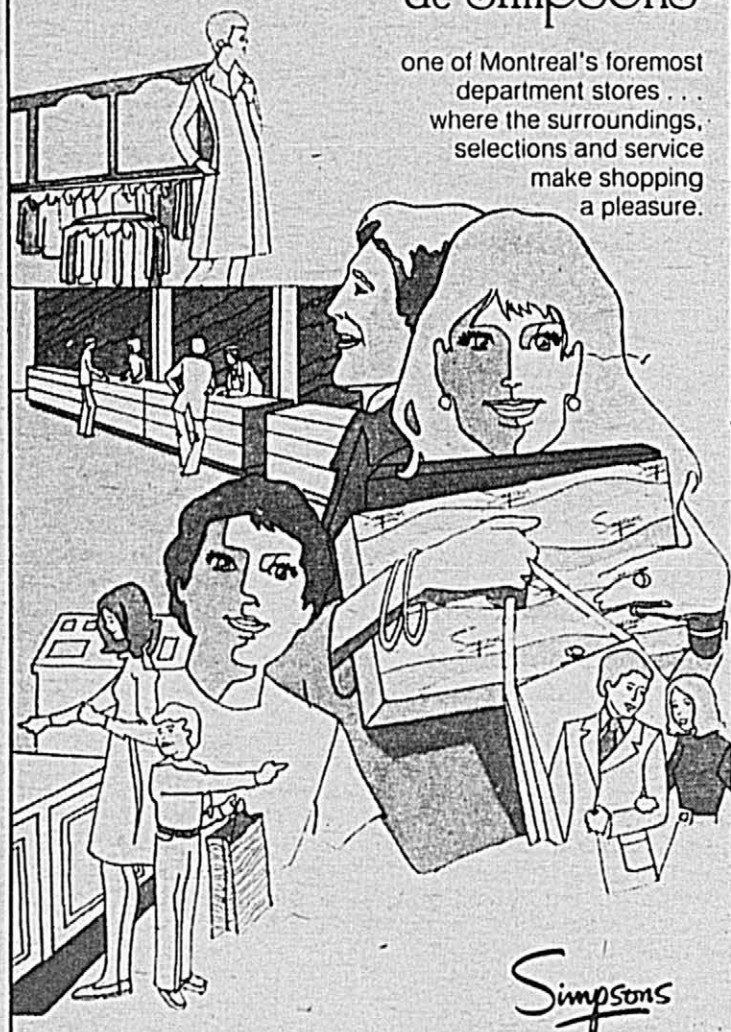
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around campus

ORIENTATION

Students returning to McGill this September have an opportunity to become involved in campus activities from both a spectator and participant standpoint. In August, incoming students were introduced to the academic and physical sides of McGill through the efforts of McGill Orientation organized by Mrs. Lila Willis. The office of the Dean of Students has provided the funds for a large Freshman Reception from September 13th to 18th. The social aspects of McGill will now be evidenced by many large parties and campus activities.

The decision by Senate to dissolve the Interim Policy and Management Committees has led to the appointment of Mr. Sam Kingdon as Acting Executive Director of the Students' Society. Kingdon decided that it was necessary to close the University Centre in order that it be 'cleaned up'.

Since the Freshman Reception Committee had made commitments to bands and had begun its publicity campaign, it was decided that all events scheduled for the Union building be allowed to be held there.

Freshman Reception will welcome students to McGill and show them what is offered in a social vein. A list of activities have been printed by O'Keefe Breweries and distributed at registration. Along with the calendar of events is a button. These were given to first year students to serve as mementos of their first days at McGill. The buttons allow these students free access to many events, free bus tours of the city, and reduced prices on items like beer during happy hours and movies. This method of identification will enable all first year students to become more familiar with each other.

Kingdon...

continued from page 3

didn't see much point in continuing them."

Matziorinis stated that he thought Kingdon was a "nice guy" personally, but he probably had been unable to accomplish more because he was directly answerable to Vice Principal (Planning) Leo Yaffe, "and student affairs were low on his list of priorities." He predicted Kingdon's administration would just be another exercise in bureaucratic procrastination.

Kingdon countered by saying, "I expect a lot less infighting between the clubs and societies, and I don't intend to have a long-winded debate about the solution of every problem that arises." He added that although he usually is answerable to Yaffe in his capacity as director of physical planning, he will be answerable to Senate in his new position. "I think the best thing to do is to see how we get things done."

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Hoechst thinks ahead



Apropos of apartheid

By Michael Lewis

There is no novelty to the riots now prevailing in South Africa. Discontent with the Government's apartheid policy has long been a feature of life blemishing the country's dramatic ascent.

These most recent riots, however, are unique. Their flavour cannot be traced to a sudden and spontaneous desire on behalf of the country's black masses to rise against their white oppressors. Rather, it lies in the developing international climate. The growing intolerance amongst Africa's black governments, especially those in the immediate neighbourhood, with the minority regime in Pretoria is the area in which the riots have scored their biggest success.

Unrest in the past, although equally as bloody, has consistently petered out in face of world apathy. South Africa's Africans at Sharpeville in 1960 could expect no help from native African governments because such governments were still colonial underlings themselves. It is only with the recent rise of a 'third world consciousness' that black African governments have begun to flex their muscles.

This strength is rooted in a common condemnation of minority rule which has added a new dimension to South Africa's turmoil. It has almost supplied South Africa's black population with the necessary licence for open revolt.

At the other end of the social scale is the country's white population. To many people outside of South Africa, the stereotypical white South African is something of an enigma. For one thing, they are generally pictured as rather pleasant colonials in the British mould. Of course, they acknowledge their superiority over the natives, but theirs is a benign overlordship. They are hardly the evil satyrs one might normally associate with apartheid.

In reality, there exists in South Africa a very firm delineation based on race and little else. Besides the 'benevolent' white English speaking South African,



there is that very extraordinary breed of Afrikaners, upon whom the crimes of apartheid can be more easily pinned. Very narrow in their outlook and very German in their externals, they make ideal bandits for the flocks of foreigners viewing the South African scene from a television set.

The usual friction to be expected in a gathering of white people both speaking different languages has been supplanted in South Africa by a sizeable majority of 'natives'. Because of this the two white communities have had to form a bond which secures them from a common menace.

But as tempting as sweeping generalizations may be, one can not totally ignore the facts. Not all white South Africans have been spending their lives thwarting the aspirations of their black compatriots. The founding of the country's Liberal Party by Alan Paton heralded a new era of white discontent with the status quo. The official opposition United Party under Sir de Villiers Graaf, although not vehemently anti-apartheid, does present a watered down alternative to John Vorster's National Party.

But the United Party's record of having never been elected as the Government would, of course, indicate that the mass of the white population stood staunchly behind John Vorster and friends.

The involvement of the South African Government with the developments in Capetown or Soweto is obvious and to be expected. The involvement, however, of the University of Witwatersrand has been a surprise.

The University of Witwatersrand is white, English language establishment located in the predominantly Afrikaners speaking stronghold of Johannesburg. Of all the white universities, only it had for a while allowed the entrance of some black and coloured students. This victory was, alas, short lived for the Government inspectors stepped in with their keen observation that such racial 'intercourse' went against former premier Verwoerd's teachings of apartheid.

Yet the University has managed to remain within the main stream of liberal thinking in modern white South Africa. The medium by which the Government can be ruthlessly exposed on the University's campus has been the weekly newspaper. The Wits Student is perhaps the last South African journal which is able to harangue the Government so vituperantly. A centre spread feature appearing in one issue delved into the scarlet mysteries enshrouding the country's censorship system revealing a wide range of laws specially designed to protect the country morally from infiltration from without.

The rationale behind some statutes range from blatantly un-Christian content to the Communist world conspiracy. But unfair as such laws are, at least South African bureaucracy has overcome enormous difficulties of nomenclature. That which is un-Christian is that of which the Government does not approve and, as for Communist world conspiracy, every good South African is taught to cast a wary eye towards Moscow. For there are no Maoists, Trotskyists, Stalinists, revisionists, radicals or pragmatists, anarchists or royalists in South Africa, only communists.

Such a method of identification is very convenient for the clerks and civil servants who make up not only the Publications Appeal Board, but who are the cogs without whom the Government would not function.

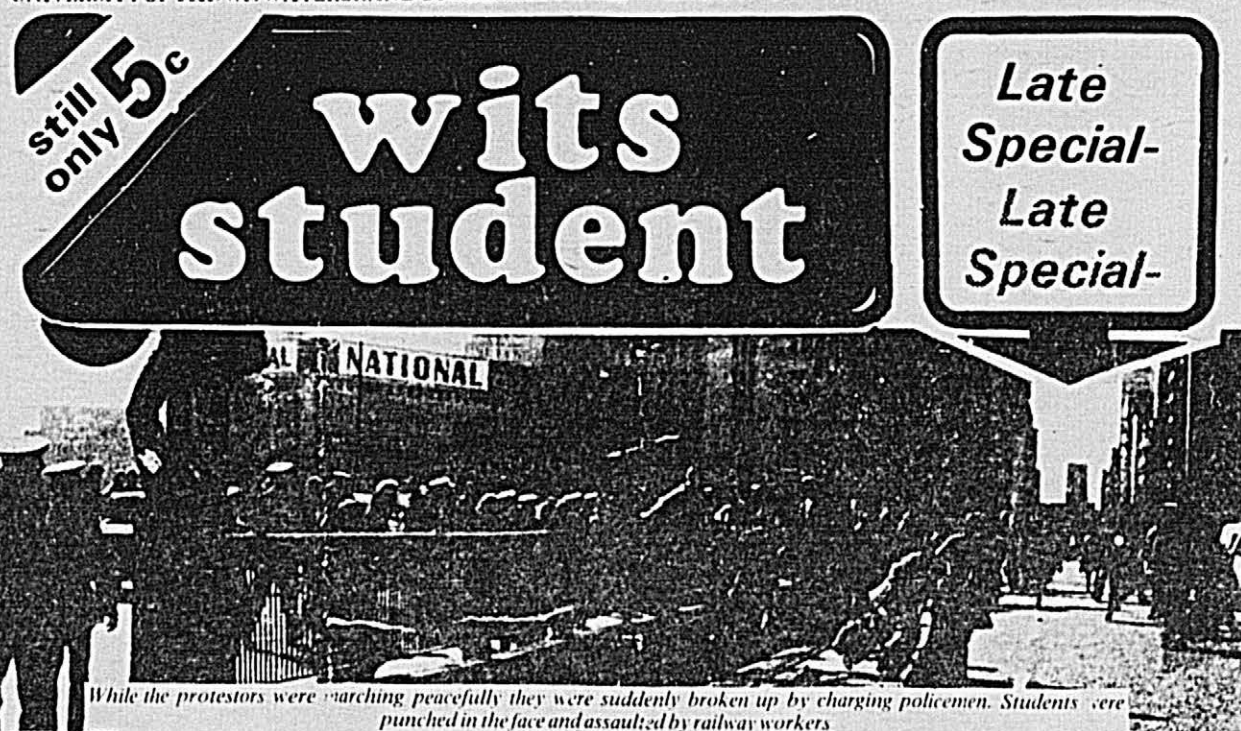
There do remain drawbacks. Pretoria's 'universal compendium' has bred a growing tolerance on behalf of the Government in regards to the 'deviationists' who have refused to accept such labels.

And rather than concern itself with the usual sort of student fare about rugby matches or campus beauty contests, the staff of the Wits Student has decided to attack both the Government's sense of justice as well as its very foundation, apartheid.

Their stance abhors apartheid and weekly it is denounced in a simple, straightforward editorial, but the drama of its position has only recently surfaced with the initial rioting at Soweto township outside of Johannesburg. Closely timed with the events taking place at Soweto was a march on the Johannesburg city centre of white students from the University of Witwatersrand.

In a show of defiance, the protestors took the opportunity given them by the rioting in Soweto to demonstrate their dissatisfaction with the country's meticulous set of racial laws. As a consequence, rioting broke out within the city's confines with many of the students fighting "thugs" who seemingly crawled out of the woodwork of the city. A Late

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND STUDENT JOURNAL 18 June 1976



While the protestors were marching peacefully they were suddenly broken up by charging policemen. Students were punched in the face and assaulted by railway workers.

Thugs attack protest

Special edition of the paper reported that "several of these thugs who had attacked the protestors were later seen climbing into police cars". According to the Wits Student, "When a traffic policeman was asked why he was not trying to stop the attacks he replied 'I can't do anything about it as they (the thugs) are policemen'."

This would also square with the reports of many eye witnesses wherein the police very often "ignored" the street fighting. One railway official was so shocked by the spectacle that he severely berated a police constable, who arrested him for disturbing the public peace.

At the end of the day, nine students had been hospitalized. In an angry editorial appearing the day after, the South African regime was once more the

focus of controversy. "Ostensibly, the issue (of the riots) has been the use of Afrikaans in schools. In fact this is no more than a catalyst; the real issue is the constant degradation . . . suffered by all young Blacks". In conclusion, the editorial proclaimed that the riots had been, "the logical result of what we do to Blacks".

Yet the student activists at Wits are but a microcosm of contemporary South Africa. Most of the students at the University of Witwatersrand are of well to do middle class background and can thus afford to inveigh the justices of the system. Many whites stand firmly behind the Government and agree wholeheartedly that the "inferior" races should be kept at bay. Others are docile and care very little about the 'native problem'.

As far as many are concerned, the problems will end with the independence of the first Bantustan set for October. With the example of the Transkei, the path of apartheid will be pure and true, for the ultimate aim of apartheid is to send each constituent 'native' nation back to where it came from. An independence of sorts is to follow and the Government can announce to an eager Parliament that God's Will has been done.

The Transkei will have all the trimmings of autonomy; an army, a capital city, a paramount chief and a South African ambassador. Unfortunately for the designers of the scheme in Pretoria, South Africa's ambassador will be the only non-Transkeian diplomat in all the Transkei. Britain has already let it be known through the global grapevine that Transkeian independence would never be recognized and there are no black African states who have been lulled by the elaborate Pretorian Farce.

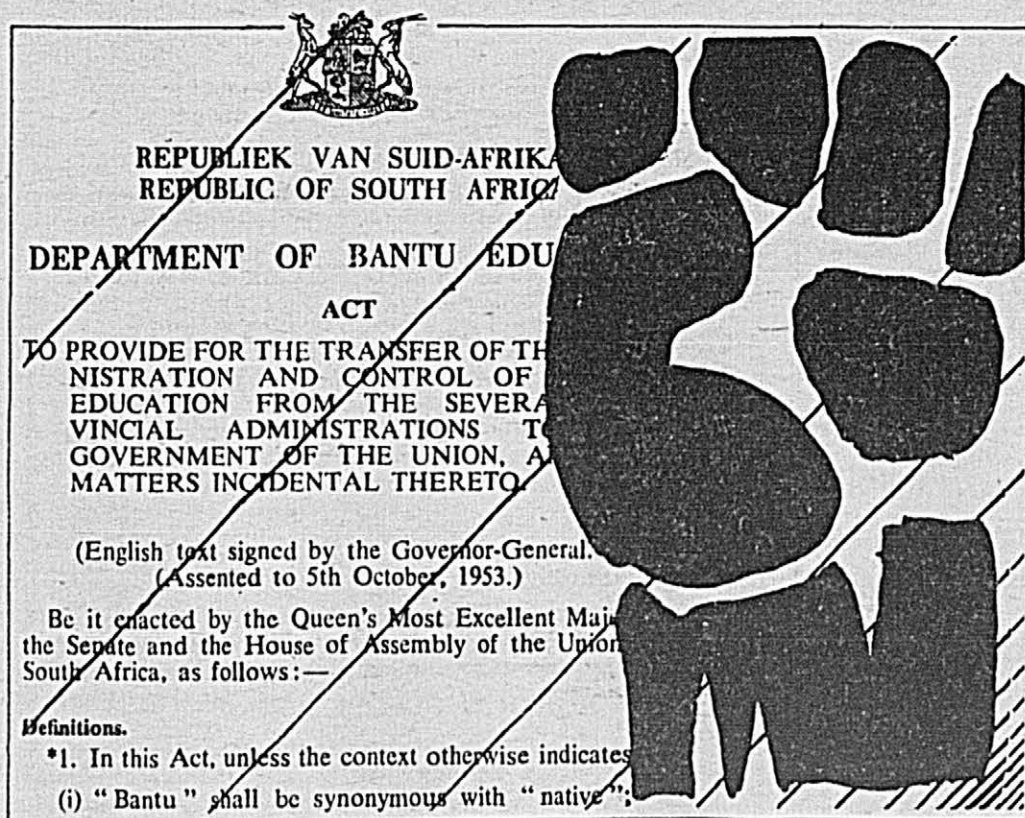
Some view the Transkei as a last ditch measure of the white regime to maintain its supremacy, yet it logically follows from a theory first deigned in the fifties. The Transkei constitutes a nation of black people who, either by heredity or birth, are Government certifiably Transkeian. Every large Black population in South Africa comprises a different 'nation' and is each designated its own Bantustans.

Under Prime Minister Malan in the mid-fifties, Pretoria expounded on its new justification for the pending golden age of apartheid. If each constituent black is tabulated and processed, it would then be seen that there were no nations with populations exceeding two and one half million. There are three million whites in South Africa. Ergo there are more whites in the country than are Blacks and majority role can reign proudly in yet another African country.

It is only another step in the equation to devise certain 'tests' with which to determine someone's race as this now becomes very important.

Humorous though it is that full grown and intelligent people spend so much of their time scientifically subjecting their population to pigment tests, South Africa is difficult to ignore. South Africa's valuable diamond industry justifies a united western front against not only the dark forces of proletarian world revolution, but, if needs be, majority rule too. Being constantly conscious of race does make the white South African a comical figure in many people's eyes. But a white South Africa armed with the latest French mirage jets and British Centurion tanks is a far less pitiable sight than an unarmed and angry South African Black.

id in practice



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DEPARTMENT OF BANTU EDUCATION
ACT

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(English text signed by the Governor-General.
(Assented to 5th October, 1953.)

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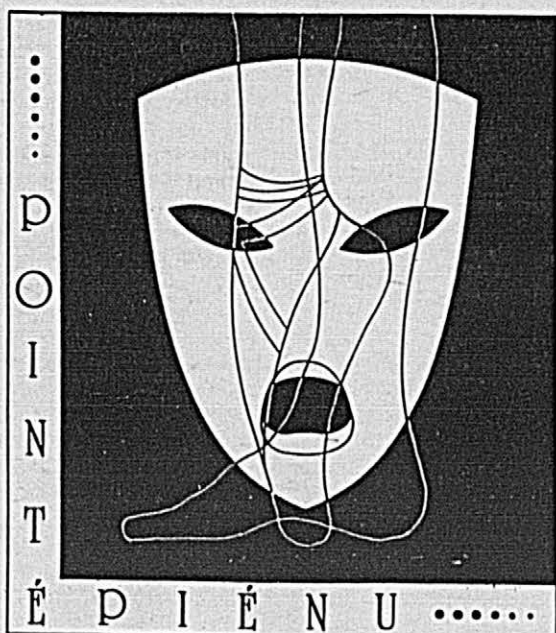
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Aftermath...

continued from page 7

song of the Bolshevik intelligentsia. A few new hacks were still granted the honorable title of theoretician. However these people's main characteristic was to never write a single book on theory: their task was to justify government policy by fishing out quotations in the ambiguous complete works of Marx and Lenin.

At the XIX Party Congress in 1952, Georgi Malenkov delivered the Report of Activities to the plenary session. In so doing he mildly attacked the traditional field of Nikita Khrushchev, agriculture. Khrushchev was to counterattack by criticizing the management of the Party, a domain of Malenkov.

The Congress hailed Stalin's new opus *Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.* Stalin, the philosopher-king, delved into every field of human thought: The year before, it had been linguistics. Pravda reviewed *Economic Problems* and concluded that: "Stalin's strength lay in his gift for scientific predictions." In other words, according to the sychophantic publication, Stalin had put the dynamics of societies into a single equation.

A few days after the death of Stalin, and one year after the XIXth Congress, Malenkov became President of the Council, and was so acclaimed by the Supreme Soviet. Malenkov had spent many years in the entourage of Stalin. During the War, he sat on the almighty "National Committee of Defence" along with Stalin and Molotov. He assumed responsibility in

arms manufacturing, especially in aircraft production.

Malenkov had had the support of Beria, the head of the secret police since 1938. However, after the War, the N.K.V.D., Stalin's secret police, was divided into the M.V.D. and the M.G.B. Beria always remained the undisputed ruler of the M.G.B., but Khrushchev controlled the M.V.D. through one of his hacks. Malenkov became the "First Secretary of the Party" shortly after he took over the Council and reunited the two rival police factions under Beria.

During the summer of 1953, the new clique in power flooded the industrial sectors with new decrees; aircraft factories were putting out washing machines, armaments plants produced motorcycles and so on. From his seat in the Central Committee, Khrushchev relentlessly commented on the "demagogical" reforms of Malenkov. According to Khrushchev the Soviet Union needed tractors and combines, not watches and cameras. Such production requires heavy industry, something on which the military depended.

With the support of the army, Khrushchev had Beria executed; and Malenkov, no longer supported by the secret police, fell. Khrushchev was never to forget his debt to the army. To this day, Soviet military spending is roughly equal to that of the United States, a country with a national revenue twice that of the U.S.S.R.

Khrushchev denounced the abuses of Stalin at the XXth Party Congress in 1956, but retained Stalin's emphasis on heavy industrialization. Khrushchev was to assimilate the monolithic nature of the post-1924 C.P.S.U., and in order to effectively foster the technocratization of the industrial and agricultural sectors, he would weaken the authority of the state police. With the reforms brought about by his successors, the managerial era was formally inaugurated in the U.S.S.R.

Critics of the new orientation of the Kremlin claim that by doing this, the Soviet leadership has restored capitalism and is putting forth bourgeois concepts. There is a new road being paved, where the problems of the

restoration of the bourgeois relations of production are being exposed at the level of an immense nation. They speak of the Chinese Revolution, and of its former great leader Mao Tse-tung.

Mao successfully led the Red Army from the loess caves of Yanan to the declaration of the People's Republic—which he led for 27 years. He put forth the necessity to create, in a society plagued by shortages, a society which Marx only foresaw in an industrially endowed collective.

While certain features of the regime, such as ephemeral slogans and the caricaturing of gagged opponents, seem questionable, Mao nevertheless did shape China into a modern society with less destruction than previous examples have evinced. His genius was to industrialize Chinese society without imposing the entire cost on any one sector.

It now seems that a contest for leadership in China will not be as sanguine or decisive as the two previously discussed. Popular sovereignty has become a more important factor in China than anywhere else. Superficially, the situation in China is similar to that in the Soviet Union after the death of Lenin. Mao and Lenin both established socialist governments and both failed to exercise political power in the last two years of their lives because of illness, leaving the politbureaus of both countries in a stalemate.

Hope that the pattern will not be repeated lies in the Chinese people themselves, who throughout their history, as the Cultural Revolution most recently demonstrated, have not been easily misled.



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The dismal state of Montreal housing

By Helena Lamed

Many McGill students are, by now, painfully aware of the difficulty of finding suitable accommodation in central Montreal. Many envisaged living on their own in a clean, cosy, one-and-a-half room apartment within a few blocks of campus for a reasonable \$110 per month. They have discovered that they could just manage a furnished room in a boarding house, sharing a kitchen and bathroom with other residents. According to the lists at Off-Campus Housing, rents for one-and-one-half room apartments average approximately \$155 a month.

The problem of adequate housing for people with low incomes has become desperate in Montreal. New low-cost dwellings are not being constructed; developers claim that such building is not profitable and instead they pour money into luxury, high-rise apartments that remain half-empty for months. Little low-cost housing exists, landlords are in a position to increase rents substantially. Often they do not provide necessary maintenance or repairs. Tenants are forced to accept the increases or face eviction, with nowhere else to go. The poor are usually the least well-informed of their rights or possible avenues of recourse. Even institutions like the Rental Board are ineffective—the Board's powers of control are severely limited, and there is a constant bias in favour of the landlord.

The astronomical rise in construction costs of "multiple unit" housing (close to 100 percent in the last four years) accounts in large part for the reluctance of developers to build low-cost housing. Developers' claims that state-operated rent control is the major deterrent to new building are patently false—rent control applies to rental housing constructed before January 1974. The large profits are to be made from construction of office buildings, hotel complexes, and luxury apartments. Many of the empty lots in the city, which could be used for housing, are held by speculators waiting until their land suddenly becomes very attractive to business and thus skyrocket in value.

The Legault Working Group on Housing outlined some of these problems in its report of March 1976. It recommended that subsidies on interest rates and renovation costs be awarded to private developers, hoping the reduction in costs would be passed on to tenants in the form of lower rents. The

NDG Action Committee points out that this would result essentially in the subsidizing of middle-income tenants. Public housing for low-income people would be once again neglected.

OH, DEAR LANDLORD...

There are enormous legislative obstacles for tenants who try to fight exorbitant rent increases, eviction, or landlords' negligence of necessary repairs. Most tenants simply give in to landlords; only six percent use the Rental Board at all. Many are not aware of its existence or that it is free. Others are frightened of possible revenge by the landlord, or overwhelmed by its incompetent bureaucracy.

There are glaring biases in the landlord's favour. It is up to the tenant to protest a rent increase, and not the obligation of the landlord to petition for permission to raise rents. The Board has no power to limit a landlord's profits, nor to investigate the bills and receipts he may present as justification for a rent increase. Nor can it cancel leases signed under pressure or threat of eviction.

The Civil Code includes certain protective clauses for tenants. The one most frequently and ruthlessly violated forbids a landlord from demanding any payment other than one month's rent as a deposit. But for tenants not entitled to legal aid, the court costs involved in any suit against the landlord are prohibitive.

It is clear that the shortage of decent low cost housing is a crucial problem. Yet it is not an isolated one. It is one example of the unequal distribution of wealth in our society, of the great disparities in living conditions that exist even within the relatively small area of the City of Montreal. Taking the total context into account, it becomes increasingly difficult to find a practical solution to the immediate crisis. Do we work for as much change as possible within the existing framework of disparities, or do we wait for a total, violent upheaval to topple the framework? Do we consider the waiting period, while poor people are cheated and forced into miserable accommodation, a worthwhile sacrifice?

Many of the tenants' associations clearly do not. They insist that public pressure from all sectors must be brought to bear on the municipal administration, the federal and provincial governments, to enact legislation reforms guaranteeing certain tenants' rights, and to create an effective appeals system. It is a valiant attempt,

but ultimately feeble against a powerful administration with little sensitivity to the needs of the poor. The city and provincial governments, working intimately with private enterprise, safeguard the interests of the privileged. More public housing may provide immediate alleviation of the problem. Extensive city takeover and renovation of substandard housing and eventual city control of all urban land, which would eliminate speculators, would be

attention to the housing crisis, to insist on "centres d'accueil" where families can stay together, instead of being split up as is the case now, and to demand rental subsidies and the socialization of housing.

As the occupation continued, the families were gradually provided with decent, affordable housing. Said Mr. Robert: "Aide aux Sinistrés forced the city to find good lodging for them." Ten families out of the 32 were turned out when the



progressive steps. But would city administration in its present form make a trustworthy landlord?

I'M FIXIN' A HOLE

Two groups in the city demonstrated this summer that direct action in some form is possible. The Aide aux Sinistrés d'Incendie (Aid to Fire Victims) launched a campaign in the middle of last May to bring the supply and demand for housing together. At the end, they found 300 families were without homes. Most of these went to relatives, friends or centres d'accueil, which offer accommodation for up to one month.

Still, Jean Pilon and Norman Robert of the Aide aux Sinistrés found that about 32 families had no lodging. They decided to move these families into an empty school on Fullum Street, Jean Baptiste Meilleur. As M. Robert explained: "The army had begun to move into the schools in preparation for the Olympics—what would do for the army would do for homeless citizens." Pilon and Robert intended the occupation of the school to draw public

school was emptied about three weeks ago. They were offered shelter by Atelier de l'Education Populaire, but a dispute ensued between the Atelier and Aide aux Sinistrés over whether the families should join forces with other tenants involved in struggle. Apparently four remaining families "were forced to take substandard housing previously refused by Pilon", concluded M. Robert.

A number of tenants' associations including Papineau and Centre-Sud, as well as radical members from the Montreal Citizens' Movement of the Papineau area, decided to lend active support to the Sinistrés. Yet, as Gaetan Lebeau Montreal Citizens' Movement (MCM) councillor for Papineau explained, they had serious reservations: "The move of the Aide aux Sinistrés was totally spontaneous, without any plan or thought as to the possible consequences of an illegal action. The tenants knew nothing of their rights, and had not formulated any concrete demands among themselves".

Nonetheless there was initial co-operation between the MCM

and tenants' associations, and the Aide aux Sinistrés. But conflict soon developed: the MCM wanted the tenants to organize, and objected to M. Pilon apparently making all the decisions for them. The MCM claims Pilon knew of available housing and did not inform the tenants. Finally, the MCM and the other community groups disassociated themselves from the Sinistrés: "The Aide aux Sinistrés made a lot of noise about social injustice, but using the media purely for publicity is not the way for the tenants themselves to get together and fight for concrete objectives".

WHAT'S GOOD FOR GM...?

Not far away, another group of tenants have been fighting to preserve their homes from demolition. M. Clermont of Clermont Motors bought the 47 houses some years ago, and now wants to tear them down to enlarge his showroom and provide parking for his customers. He claims he is being pressured by General Motors to expand. The tenants went to the Rental Board to try to renew their lease for another year. The Board put them on a monthly basis, as Clermont does not yet have a demolition permit. The tenants' appeal of the Board's decision is still pending.

The Comité de Logement St-Louis, aiding the tenants in their fight, tried to have the zoning of the area involved changed from commercial to residential. (It was passed at Council meeting last Wednesday evening). But Clermont insists that even if the zoning is altered he will still tear down the houses—and put up apartments instead.

Mme Ramacière, a spokesperson for the Comité, said that there are still eight families left in the houses, where rent is between \$75-\$80 a month. Many did not contest the eviction, and instead took more expensive housing. "The tenants must stay for such a fight to succeed—the hold is important. If people give up along the way, and the houses are left empty, it is much harder to keep them from demolition".

The conflict is still unresolved: the zoning change has not had time to be enforced, and the Rental Board has yet to decide on the appeal for the one year lease. The tenants cannot really claim success from either battle. If anything can be drawn from these experiences, it would seem that united, community action holds the greatest promise. Petty differences can only sabotage the potential for any kind of change.

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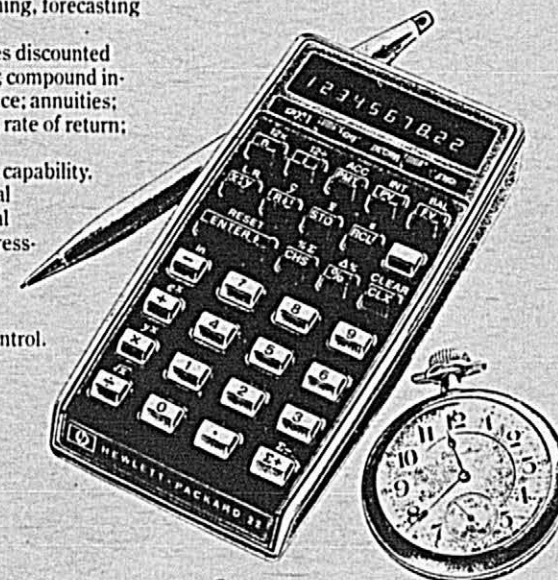
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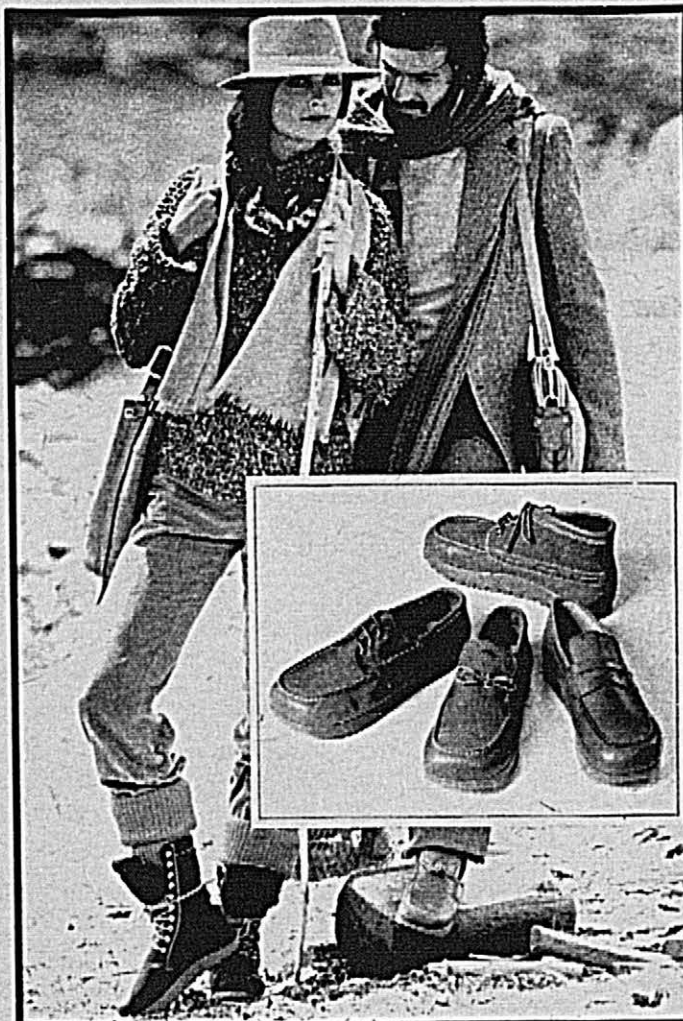
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The Women's Union, in conjunction with the Montreal Rape Crisis Centre, is sponsoring a weekend-long conference on rape Oct. 15, 16 and 17. The New York Radical Feminists and A. Medea and K. Thompson, authors of *Against Rape* will be speaking. We need help organizing. Please sign up in the Women's Union, fourth floor of the University Centre, or call Mary at 288-8808.

EINSTEIN INTIMATE TO SPEAK

Banesh Hoffman, an intimate of Albert Einstein and an important public spokesman for the scientific community, will speak at Loyola's F.C. Smith Auditorium, 7141 Sherbrooke Street West, at 8 p.m., Monday, September 27.

Dr. Hoffman, who in 1935 worked with Einstein at Princeton University, comes to Loyola campus of Concordia University to discuss the human side of scientific activity.

"Too many people think science as something cold and logical," said Dr. Hoffman in an advance summary of his talk. "But great science transcends logic and at its most profound is one of the creative arts."

Dr. Hoffman's book, *The Strange Story of Quantum*, was hailed by Nobel Prize-winning physicist I.I. Rabi as a "tour de force."

Dr. Hoffman, now a physicist at Queen's College, New York,

also wrote *The Tyranny of Testing*, which challenges the scientific validity of multiple choice tests.

After his lecture, which will be video-taped, there will be an open discussion between Dr. Hoffman and members of the audience, among which will be some of the noted scientific researchers in Montreal.

NUTRITION AND THE DISEASES OF AFFLUENCE

McGill's School of Food Science on the Macdonald College campus of Ste. Anne de Bellevue is to hold a nutrition symposium on the diseases of affluence on Monday and Tuesday, September 27 and 28. A group of leading North American experts will discuss the place of nutrition in the treatment of obesity, heart disease and cancer.

On the second afternoon there will be a workshop on problems of communication entitled "The low income consumer looks at the dietitian". Starting at 9:00 a.m. each day, the symposium will be held in the Centennial Centre of Macdonald College.

For further information please contact Professor Ed-

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1976

mund Idziak, School of Food Science, (514) 457-6580, local 204 or Andrew Allen, Director, Information Office, (514) 392-5304.

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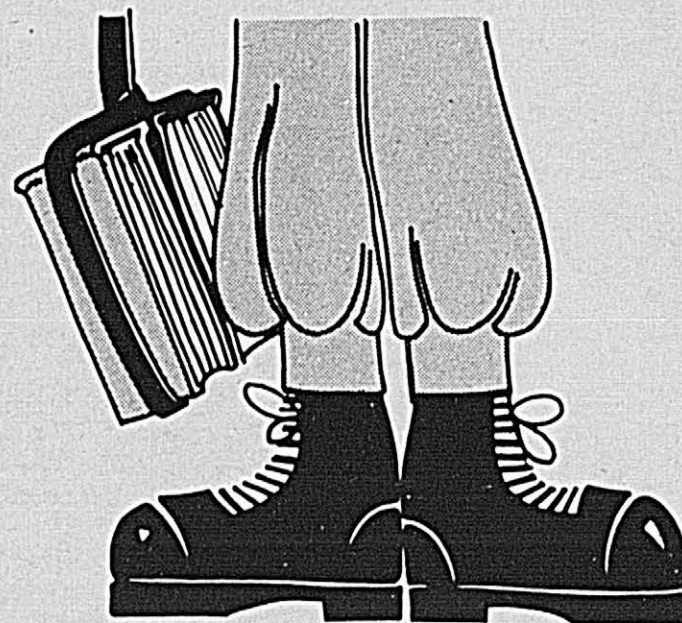
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LIFEGUARDS and INSTRUCTORS needed. APPLY with your timetable at Weston Pool — Gerry Dubrule ••• For Weston Pool Instructional classes — REGISTER at Currie Gym on Sept. 22, 5:30 pm. Cost - \$1.00 per class ••• FOR POOL SCHEDULES — Weston Pool Office 555-B Sherbrooke Street W., (corner of Aylmer).

WOMEN'S SPORTS TEAMS & CLUBS

FIELD HOCKEY

Practices begin on Tuesday & Thursday of this week for Senior and Intermediate teams. The action takes place in Molson Stadium, 8-10 pm. All equipment is provided. Experience not a prerequisite — beginners welcome! For more info call or see Jan Meyer, Currie Gym 392-4730.

TENNIS

Girls, check notice boards this week at Currie Gym to sign up for Martin Trophy Tournament.

COMPETITIVE WOMEN SWIMMERS

Meeting in Weston Pool Lounge, Thursday Sept. 16 at 5 pm.

CO-ED COMPETITIVE DIVERS

Meeting, Weston Pool, Thursday, Sept. 16 at 5:30 pm.

SYNCHRONIZED TEAM SWIMMERS

And anyone interested in Annual Watershow - Weston Pool - Sept. 14, 15 & 16, 6 pm.

FENCING

Old fencers, new fencers and fencers-to-be are invited to come out Sept. 23 (Thurs) 7:30 pm to Dance-Fencing Studio (Currie Gym). Beginners should plan to enroll (Wed. Sept. 22) in the instructional fencing program.

VOLLEYBALL

Tryouts and practices begin Wednesday, September 29—5:30 pm in the Currie Gym. For more info call or see Anne Patterson—Currie Gym, 392-4547.

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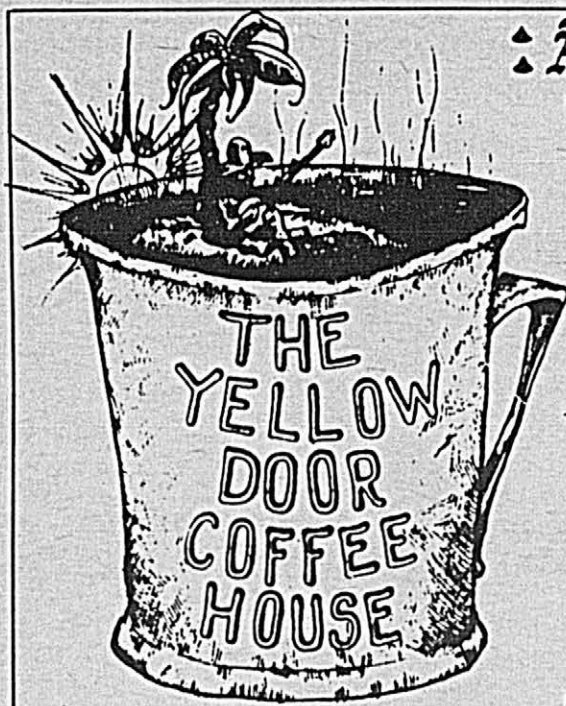
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Redmen look good

By Ian Wong

There's an air of optimism surrounding the Redmen football camp and all concerned this year. Despite a turnover of roughly half the team from last season, strong performances from veterans and the addition of some experienced recruits have led observers to predict a contender for this season.

These prophecies certainly have been underlined by the team's showing in last week's hard-hitting scrimmage and Saturday's exhibition victory 4-0 over Queen's University in Kingston.

As the score would indicate, the defence is strong. Nonetheless, the offence moved the ball reasonably well on Saturday, playing the game under less than favourable wet conditions. All of the scoring for the game came off the toe of Redman placekicker Bob Beaudin.

Strong backfields

Kevin Smith returns at quarterback after a rookie season which saw him lead the league in passing. He'll be leading an offence with the likes of Rookie-of-the-Year Tom Barbeau, Eris Salvatori, Barry Dobson and Eric Smith as well as newcomers Jim Trimble, Keir Cutler and Tom Kearney.

Both lines have been hit with losses but holdovers Howard Spungin, Gord Chrisjohn, Bruce Thomassin, Gary Kirchner and Phil Roberts will be joined by a cast sporting the likes of All-Canadian Dale Tingley and Jack Hilton, both of whom played for Acadia last year, as well as local performers Rick Shaver and Jim McMullan.

The defensive secondary has shone with veterans Don Charter, Howie Warner and Bill Delorie in addition to Brook Hamilton and Bob Ross, both of whom have been switched from offensive positions. They will be joined by Stephen Geoghegan from UBC and returnees Arnie Luik and Ken Abramovitch.

New division

The Eastern Division of the Ontario-Quebec Intercollegiate Football Conference in which the Redmen play has been reduced from seven to six



It's that time of year again for head-knocking, bone-crushing action up at Molson Stadium, where the Redmen will meet the Concordia Stingers this Saturday afternoon.

teams for this season, the University of Toronto being moved into the Western Division. Thus, this year's league opposition will be provided by Bishop's, Queen's, Ottawa, Carleton, and Concordia.

McGill will be facing the Stingers from Concordia twice this season, kicking it off this

Saturday at Molson Stadium against them. The American-dominated Stinger club is expected to be strong this year which should fuel the occasion rivalry between the teams. Fans may recall the final game of last season when Concordia dramatically beat out McGill for third place with a 26-25 victory.

New Staff

Daily Sports wants you if you're interested in writing and reporting about athletics around McGill. The pay may be lousy, but we can boast to being an equal opportunity employer in accepting anyone, literate illiterate, male or female, provided they possess the desire to write. While coverage of intercollegiate teams is a priority, it is hoped that enough people will be available such that we can do interviews and cover other areas of athletics at McGill. If you haven't been turned off by the above yet, come to the Daily meeting scheduled for 5 PM tomorrow afternoon at the Daily office in the basement of the Union building.



The newly renovated Molson Stadium, post-Olympics version.

DAILY SPORTS

Update

Since we last published, the world has not stood still especially with regards to the athletic scene around McGill. Thus, here are some developments that have transpired since then.

Awards

Marc Beauregard and Sue Paquette won the top athlete awards on the men's and women's sides respectively for the past academic year.

Beauregard, football MVP and a defensive lineman for the team, was chosen from amongst a group of three nominees which included basketball MVP Larry Gibson and top swimmer Chris Welch. An excellent student who has since graduated from McGill, Beauregard attended the training camp this summer of the CFL Toronto Argonauts.

Paquette, who also graduated last year, had been very active in women's athletics at McGill for the past four years, both on and off the field. Amongst the many sports she participated in, she was a mainstay of the McGill field hockey team which reached the national finals this past season.

Other MVP winners in men's sports for last season include Graham MacLachlan for ice hockey and Frank Grosveld in soccer.

New Director

Robert Dubeau has been named as Director of Athletics effective this December 1st, succeeding Harry Griffiths who will retire after 22 years with the university.

Dubeau, who took a leave of absence from McGill in 1973 as Program Director in the Athletics Department, is currently winding up his job at COJO as Director of Sport Services for the past summer's Olympics.

COJO

Most McGillites may have caught glimpses of Molson Stadium over the summer as it hosted the Olympic field hockey events. Now with COJO gone, the university has been left with a good part of its

athletic facilities renovated as well as the installation for some time already of the artificial field and track.

One aspect of the COJO presence however, which has been a source of some consternation, has been the existence of a fence surrounding Forbes Field, particularly that part of it which denies access from the residences onto the field. While whatever gates exist in the fence are expected to be kept open, it is the university's intention to keep the fence up for at least one year to assess its usefulness. In the interim, a break in the fence was made (presumably by the local residents) at one end of the field, thus it hasn't posed a total inconvenience.

New Staff

Two new faces can be found on the staff of the Athletics Department in the form of Jean-Claude Lanthier and Harry J. Zarins.

Lanthier, a graduate of Ottawa University, worked with COJO prior to coming to McGill to take over the intramural program from Trevor Stevens who recently left.

Zarins, a recent grad from McGill, formerly was at Father MacDonald Comprehensive High School. Here, he will act as swim coach, in addition to being responsible for club activities.

Athletics Board

The administrative structure of the Athletics Department has been rationalized such that a single Athletics Board has been formed to replace the two individual boards which formerly oversaw men's and women's athletics.

The amalgamated body, whose first meeting is slated for the end of this month, will be responsible for the formulation and execution of policies for the athletics program and the use of its facilities. Members of the board will be drawn from the various constituencies of the university and members of the Athletics Department.

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